

# Six Men Can Speak or Introduce Bills in Congress, but Cannot Vote There

**They Are Delegates or Commissioners of Our Territories and Insular Possessions.**

TO possess all the privileges of members of the national House of Representatives except the right to vote is the peculiar lot of only six men. They are the delegates and resident commissioners of the territories and insular possessions of the United States. It is doubtful if any other six men could be gathered from the two houses of Congress who would present such widely varied and interesting life histories and records of endeavor as do the representatives of Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico and the last continental territory soon to become a state, Arizona. J. Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, the Hawaiian, is a prince of the royal house that ruled for many years. Had the kingdom of Hawaii continued he would some day have succeeded Queen Liliuokalani and become King of Hawaii. The two men who represent the Philippines were both leaders in Aguinaldo's long fight against American rule in the Philippines. James Wickersham, delegate from Alaska, adventurer and mountain climber, made a partial ascent of Mount McKinley, before the famed exploit of Dr. Cook, who claimed to have reached its head. Ralph Cameron, of Arizona, quiet and retiring, built the Bright Angel trail down the walls of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and made a name for himself as a worthy follower of the pioneers.

Within a year the delegates in Congress will represent only the far off possessions of the United States. The last territory within the nation's borders passes out of existence with the admission to statehood of Arizona, for New Mexico took its place as a state on January 6, and duly elected members of Congress possessed of all the power conferred by election to such offices will come soon to take the place of Delegate Cameron.

A delegate in Congress may introduce bills; he may interrupt the sessions of the House to make a speech, move the passage of a bill or make a point of order against a member; he has the franking privilege; has an office in the official office building, and regularly draws the full salary and allowances of a member of Congress. He cannot, however, cast a vote or make a motion to reconsider a vote that has been taken.

The Spanish war brought the first insular representation into the House of Representatives. Hawaii, when it came into the possession of the United States on its own volition, secured the right to seat a delegate in Congress as a territory, and since then the resident commissioners of Porto Rico and the Philippines have had the same standing as the Delegates.

Who are these men who combine in this voteless coterie the representation of all the outlying possessions of Uncle Sam and

By "immediate independence," the Nationalists, whose views Delegate Quezon represents, do not mean that the islands shall cast loose from the United States as soon as the independence is authorized. They believe that the problem can be handled intelligently and the independence brought about scientifically, so that in about six years the Filipino republic will sail forth fully organized as the first republic of the Orient to be established under the guiding hand of the United States.

Both of the Filipinos now at Washington have held important positions in the island government since the memorable day in 1898 when Dewey captured Manila. Delegate Legarda was appointed a member of the Philippine Commission on February 1, 1901, by President McKinley, and held that office until he was elected commissioner at Washington, in 1907. Delegate

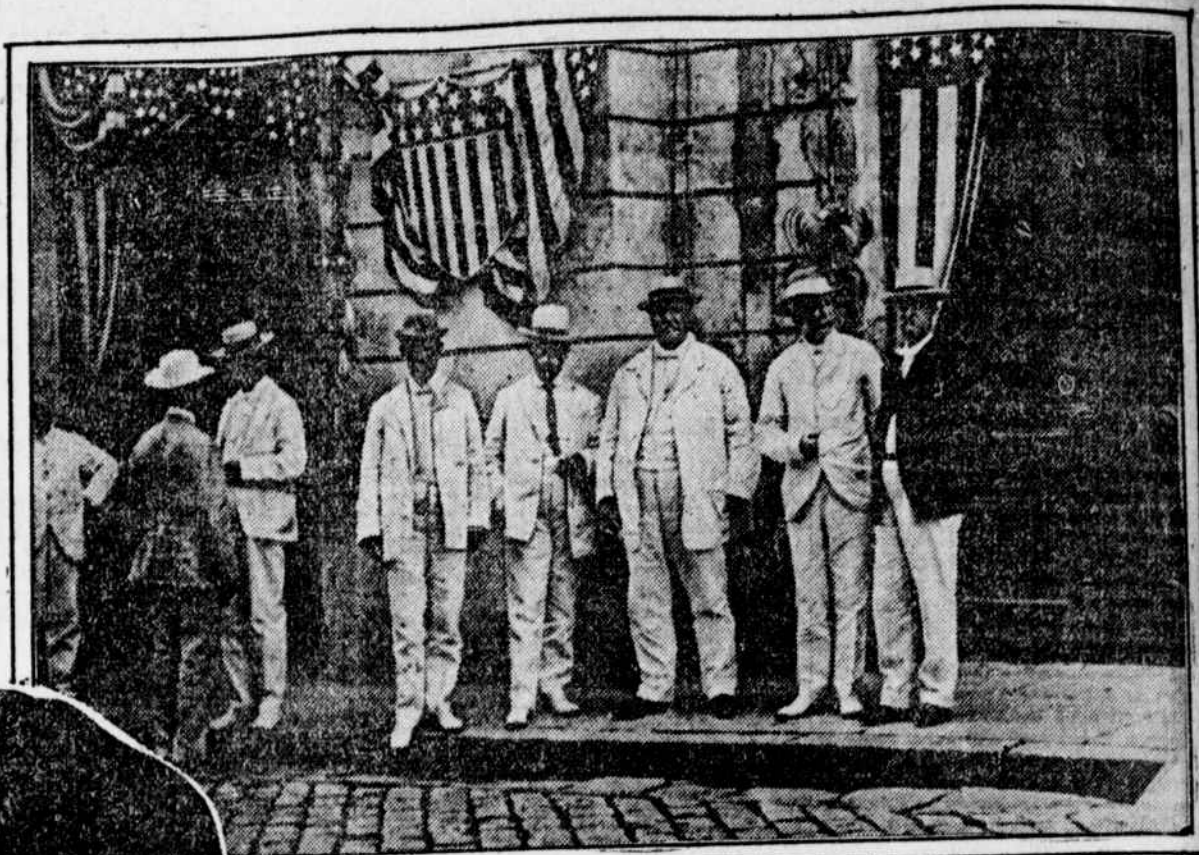
and was received with royal attention. The prince and princess were in South Africa at the time of the Boer war, and the British government designated Sir Summers Vane to escort them as guests of the government. Delegate Kalaniana'ole stands high in Congressional circles in Washington. On no proposition advanced by him in Congress has he ever been turned down.

The affairs of Porto Rico are represented in Congress by Luis Munoz Rivera, one of the most active figures in that country in the long fight for greater liberty under the Spanish colonial government. Delegate Rivera is a journalist of power and recognized standing. He was writing for progressive newspapers of Porto Rico at twenty. At thirty he had founded "La Democracia," a daily published at Ponce, devoted to opposition to Spanish methods. His activities brought upon him the con-

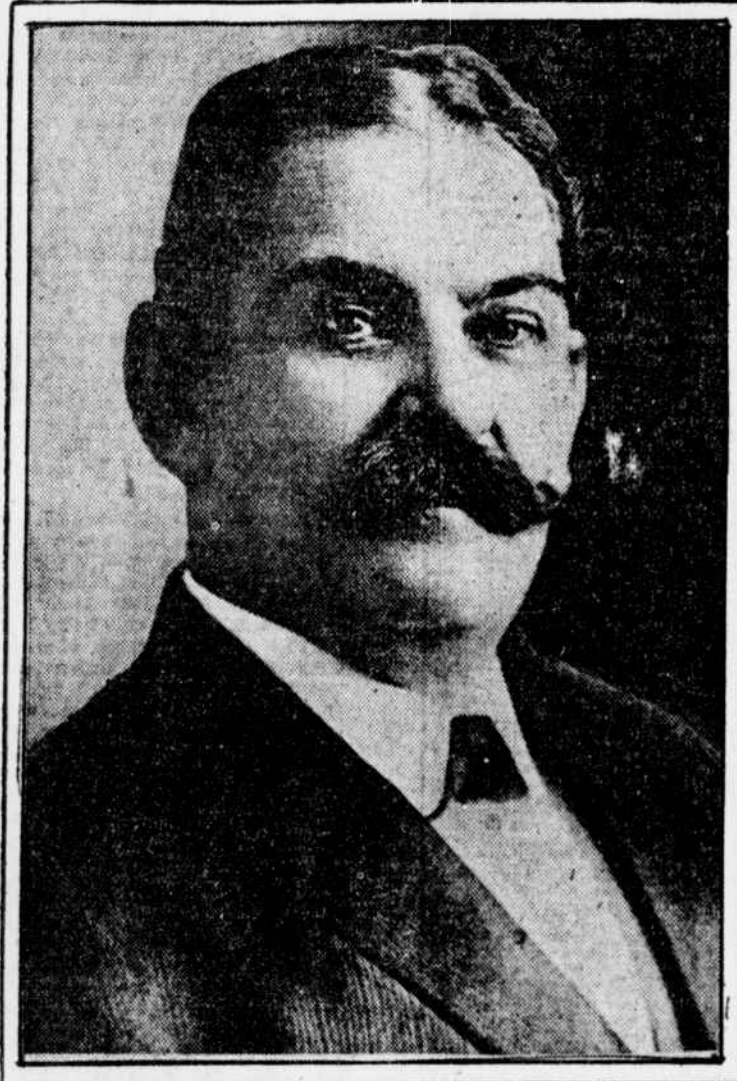
the mountain; in fact, the Cook party went in just about the time the Wickersham party, provisionless and exhausted, was beating its way out subsisting on short rations. Judge Wickersham took five men and two mules, named Mark and Hanna, and made the first actual attempt to scale the mountain. The trip started May 16, by steamer to the head of navigation, and then across to the mountain party by poling boats and partly overland. Provisions gave out after a week's work at the attempted ascent of the mountain, during which the party reached an altitude of 10,000 feet, had thrilling experiences with glaciers and snow-covered crevasses, and made many important topographical maps, later adopted by the geological survey.

It takes the Alaskan Delegate nearly a year to cover his district in a campaign. He reaches the coast cities by boat, goes down the Yukon to the interior, and goes in as far as time and facilities permit to the interior camps. So closely is the population packed in the settled districts, however, that he is able to tell by midnight of election day, from the telegraphed reports from the more important cities, whether or not he has been elected.

Delegate Ralph H. Cameron, of Arizona,



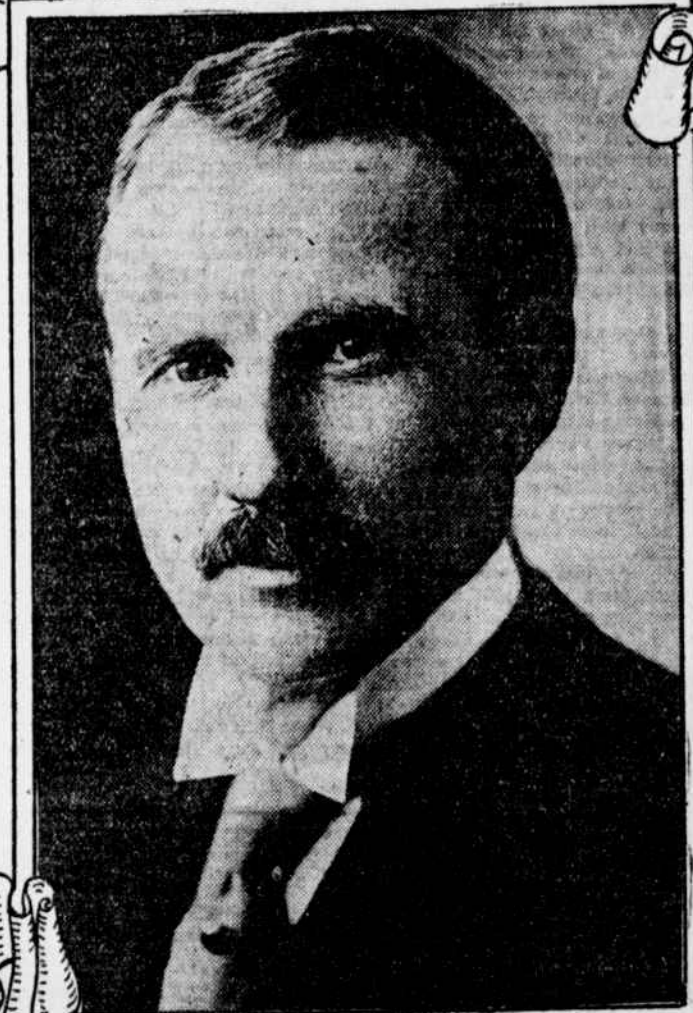
FILIPINO ASSEMBLY IN SESSION. MEMBERS OF TAFT PARTY IN FRONT OF THE AYUNTAMIENTO AT MANILA.



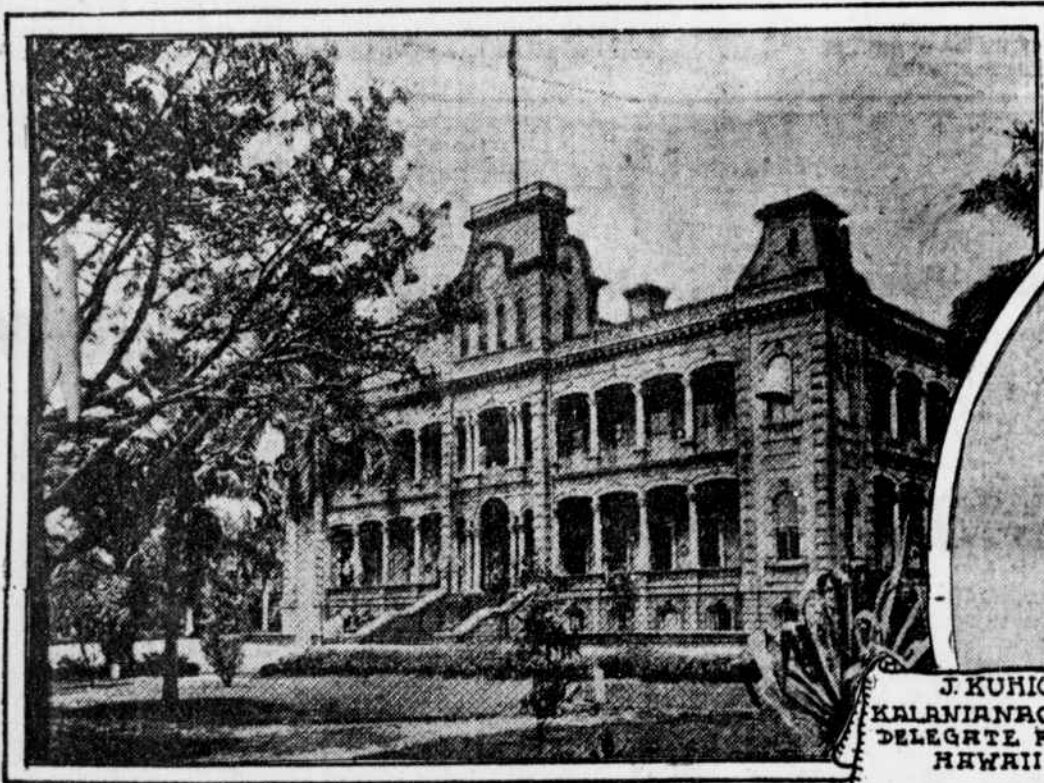
LUIS MUNOZ RIVERA.  
Porto Rico's Commissioner in Congress.



JAMES WICKERSHAM  
DELEGATE FROM ALASKA



RALPH H. CAMERON.  
Delegate from Arizona.



HAWAIIAN EXECUTIVE BUILDING  
AT HONOLULU.

the last divisions of the United States itself to be enrolled in the rank of states? Four of them are foreigners, thoroughly representative of the people whose affairs they are sent to watch at Washington. Delegate Rivera, of Porto Rico, was an insurgent against Spanish rule in his native country more than ten years before the clash between the United States and Spain, which cast Porto Rico free from the Spanish yoke.

Manuel L. Quezon, one of the Filipino Commissioners, only thirty-three years old, was a major in the insurgent army of Aguinaldo. Benito Legarda, his colleague, was a member of Aguinaldo's cabinet in the exciting days of the Filipino revolution.

Jointly these two Filipinos have a constituency of eight million people, a million more than the thirty-seven Congressmen from the State of New York. They are distinctly representative of their own people; they stand for the independence of the Philippine Islands, although they entertain different ideas as to how and when this condition of independence shall be brought about.

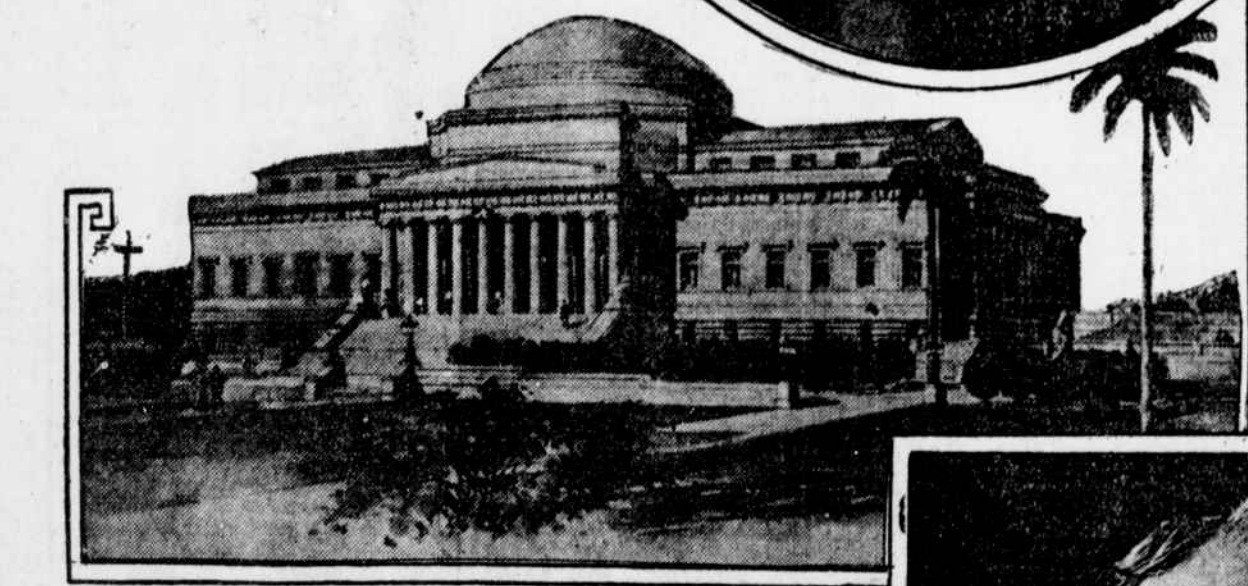
Manuel Quezon is the popular Delegate from the islands, elected by the Filipino Assembly, while Benito Legarda is the delegate chosen by the American commission which ruled the islands.

Delegate Legarda is fifty-eight years old, is wealthy and a leader in the Progresista party. During the days of the Filipino Republic, the early days when Aguinaldo was leader, Delegate Legarda was Secretary of the Treasury of the republic. At the same time Delegate Quezon, then a boy of seventeen, was a soldier in the army of Aguinaldo.

When American occupation came and the United States took over the sovereignty of the islands from Spain, Legarda went into Manila and began the work of bringing peace between the people and their new ruler. Quezon still kept to the field, where he had won promotion after promotion. In the last days of the conflict between the American and Filipino troops Major Quezon was captured, and he was held as a military prisoner until peace was declared some six months later.

Both men are lawyers, graduates of the University of St. Thomas, at Manila, an institution twenty-five years older than Harvard, and both are expert linguists, speaking their native dialects, English, Spanish, French and Portuguese. Quezon represents the Nationalist party, the party now in control of affairs in the islands, and as representative of that he demands immediate independence for the Filipino people.

Legarda, as representative of the Progresista party, also stands for the independence of the islands, but it is the view of the leaders of his party that the island people are not yet ready, and that independence is at least one generation away. The difference in political views and the earnestness of the advocates of both ideas indicate a healthy interest in public affairs among Uncle Sam's newest citizens.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING TO BE ERECTED IN PORTO RICO.

Quezon, who was raised in the province of Taguig, was elected provincial Governor of that province in 1896, was elected to the Philippine Assembly from that district in 1897, became the floor leader of the Nationalist party, and resigned in 1900, when chosen resident commissioner at Washington.

Of the island representative in Congress Prince Kalaniana'ole, of Hawaii, has served the longest, having been elected five times by popular vote in the Hawaiian Islands. He is probably the only heir to a throne who ever graced the halls of Congress. Notwithstanding the fact that the ruling family was overthrown and the Republic of Hawaii formed in 1893, Prince Kalaniana'ole's personal popularity is attested by the fact that in each of the five elections as delegate his vote has exceeded the combined vote of the other two candidates.

Delegate Kalaniana'ole is a cousin of King Kalakaua and of Queen Liliuokalani. As there was no direct heir to the throne he was created prince by royal proclamation in 1884, and would have succeeded to the throne had the kingdom continued. He is forty years old, a lover of sports, and the possessor of a large country place on the island of Hawaii.

Each summer the men who live on this big reservation go to Honolulu to represent the former prince as participants in the races and sports. For years Delegate Kalaniana'ole has had an outrigger crew in the canoe crew in the canoe races, and time after time they have carried off the prize as the fastest crew in the water.

He is fond of yachting and spends much of the summer cruising about the islands. After his marriage in 1896 to the daughter of a chief of the island of Maui, Prince Kalaniana'ole made a tour of the world,

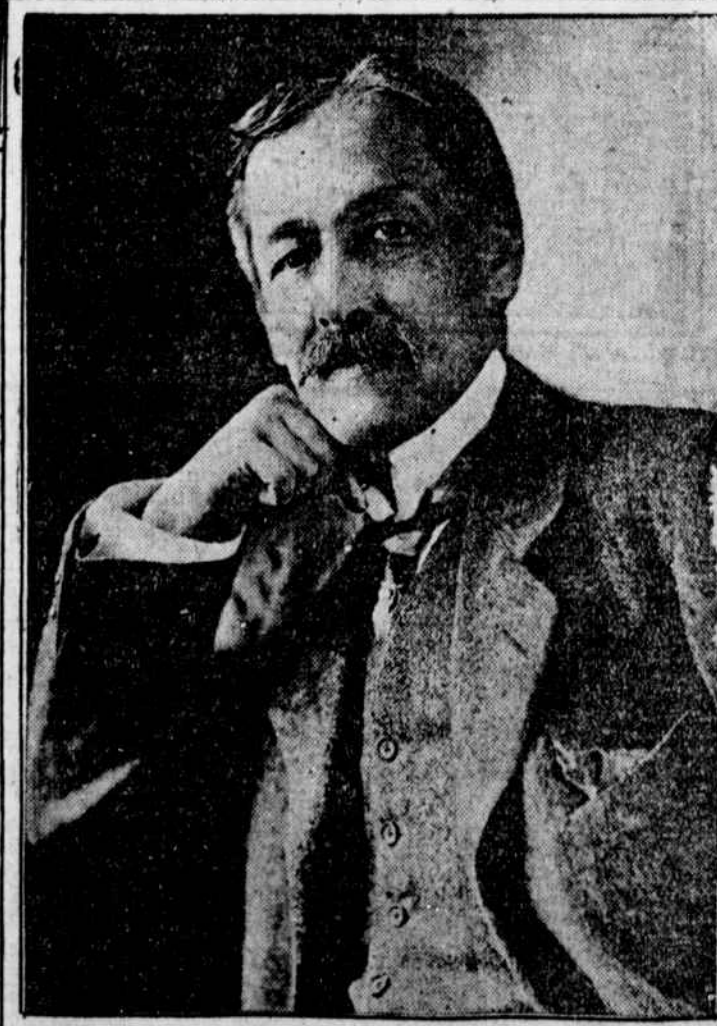
starting attention of the Spanish authorities during the ten years preceding the Spanish-American War, and more than once these attentions amounted to prosecution. He founded the Liberal party in Porto Rico in 1897, and in the same year, when Queen Maria Christina of Spain decreed a system of self-government for the island, Rivera became Secretary of State, and later president of the Porto Rican Cabinet.

Under American control of Porto Rico Rivera continued for some time as president of the Cabinet. Later he came to the United States to urge free trade with Porto Rico, and in 1901 he established the "Porto Rico Herald" in New York, and published it for four years. He is now the leader of the Unionist party in the island and was elected resident commissioner at Washington in 1910.

The other two delegates are typical Americans. Delegate Ralph H. Cameron, of Arizona, was born in Maine, and Delegate James Wickersham, of Alaska, was born, educated and admitted to the bar in Illinois.

Judge Wickersham climbs Alaskan mountains for pleasure. He was practicing law in Tacoma in 1900 when President McKinley appointed him district judge for Alaska. He travelled over that territory with dogs, boats and snowshoes. He held court in Fairbanks when it was composed of one or two log huts, instead of the 4,000 people it now holds, and when the hotels, electric lights, gas and other modern conveniences which it contains were unthought of.

In the interval of court work, Judge Wickersham organized an expedition in 1903 to climb the famous Mt. McKinley. Dr. Cook had not yet made his ascent of



BENITO LEGARDA.  
Delegate from the Philippines.



MANUEL L. QUEZON.  
Delegate from the Philippines.

moved out to Arizona in 1882. His appearance hardly suggests the work he has done in the Southwest as sheriff, pioneer, trail builder, stock raiser and miner. Cameron was Sheriff of Coconino County for three terms. He located and built the Bright Angel trail into the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, and he still maintains it.

The position of the Delegate in Congress has always been a source of trouble. When the number of states was smaller, and the territories more numerous, the Delegates were frequently in controversy with members of the House as to what powers they could exercise.

As a matter of fact, although the Constitution of the United States provides only for Senators and Representatives from states, and does not mention Delegates from territories, the Delegate was authorized by the Continental Congress in 1787, two years before the Constitution was adopted.

In that year the Continental Congress passed "an ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio," and authorized that immense region to send a Delegate to Congress, who should have the "right of debating," but not of voting. In 1817 that principle was put into a general law by Congress, so that all territorial Delegates are now authorized to debate, but are prohibited from voting.

Speaker Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts. After a careful study of the authority under which Delegates sit in the House, and the precedents which had governed their participation in its proceedings, Speaker Winthrop permitted Delegate Sibley to make the necessary motions.

"It is clear that the gentleman from Wisconsin has no right to vote," said Speaker Winthrop. "The chair has had some doubt whether the gentleman has the right to make a motion. It has, however, been the uniform practice in the House to allow Delegates to make motions."

"The chair believes," upon the whole, that "Delegates from territories could not subserve the purposes for which they are sent here unless they have the right to make motions; and as the law does not expressly deny them that right, the chair is disposed to accord to them the largest liberty."

Most of the questions concerning the rights of Delegates were settled long ago. Practically all of the internal problems, as regards lands, homestead laws, settlers' rights, mining and prospecting, with which they were formerly so intimately concerned, have gone into the hands of state delegations. Within another year there will be a marked change in the character of the territorial delegation.

It will then be distinctly the representation of the far-off people of the United States. Already Alaska and Hawaii are clamoring for "home rule." The Philippines in the demand for independence, have many strong supporters in Congress. There are big insular problems to be dealt with in the not distant future; and the Delegates from the island possessions of the United States will play an important part in their development.

## THE TRUSTFUL AVIATOR.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, the English exponent of the new theology, was talking to a Philadelphia reporter about politics.

"Modern politics," he said, "are worse than modern business. You, here in the States, are so used to political corruption that you joke about it."

"I heard a joke about it on the boat. An aviator—the joke ran—descended in a field and said to a rather well dressed individual: 'Here, mind my machine a minute, will you?'"

"What? the well dressed individual snarled. 'He mind your machine? Why, I'm a United States Senator!'"

"Well, what of it?" said the aviator. "I'll trust you."

## THE TWO-NIGHT STAND.

"The bill met with an ominous reception," said Mayor Baehr of Cleveland, discussing a measure that had failed. "Its reception was, in fact, as ominous as that accorded to the Christmas melodrama in the two-night stand."

"A melodrama—'Murdered at Christmas-tide'—was to be given for two nights in a small town. The first night there was a fair audience, but when, in act three, the senior villain said to the junior, 'Hist, are we alone?' a voice from the gallery growled: 'No, Hamlet, to-night; but you can bet you'll be to-morrow night.'"

## APROPOS OF TRIPOLI.

Apropos of the war in Tripoli, Colonel Henry C. Hamilton said the other day in Monterey:

"A man asked me this morning whether you 'dispatch' troops or 'despatch' them. I answered: 'If they are your own troops you 'dispatch' them; but if they are the enemy's, you 'di-spach' them, with the accent on the di.'"